The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matter affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 14, NO. 23. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1924. WHOLE NO. 698.

LET NO WORKER BE CONFUSED ON LABOR INJUNCTION ISSUE

Throughout this political campaign trade unionists should keep in mind the labor injunction position of the various presidential candidates and their platforms.

In its broader aspect the labor injunction is not a labor issue. The workers wholeheartedly oppose it, but, as they do every other un-American practice, but the labor injunction should interest every citizen.

No believer in a constitutional system can ignore this process, which substitutes government by the individual for government by law.

The Republican platform and the Republican candidate ignore the labor injunction. Both are silent on this usurpation by the judiciary.

The Democratic platform likewise ignores the labor injunction.

The Democratic candidate appears to accept the principle of the labor injunction, but opposes its application in certain cases. In his acceptance speech, he said:

"The right of labor to an adequate wage earned under healthful conditions, the right to organize in order to obtain it, and the right to bargain for it collectively, through agents and representatives of its own choosing, have been established by many years of wage legislation. These rights are conceded now by all fair-minded men. THEY MUST NOT BE IMPAIRED NOW EITHER BY INJUNCTION OR BY ANY OTHER DEVICE."

This leaves the vicious principle of the labor injunction untouched.

Injunctions are not issued against a living wage—it is always the METHOD employed to secure a living wage that the injunction judge outlaws.

The Daugherty injunction did not deny a living wage to shop men, but when these workers would enforce a living wage every right was taken from them on the ground that they were maintaining "a conspiracy."

Unions are never directly attacked by injunction judges. These usurpers always make flank attacks. They charge the unions with unlawful methods, deny them rights freely accorded the meanest criminal and smash their strikes while professing faith in unions "when properly conducted."

With great unction and tenderness they publicly favor unions, but enjoin them when they are strong enough to make the theory of a living wage a vital, throbbing fact.

Organized labor is not deceived by these tactics. The labor injunction can not be dodged.

To say that it shall not be used in certain cases is to accept its principle. This means that the injunction judge is unchallenged, and is dictator over the lives and destinies of every organized worker, while he undermines the structure of government.

There is no middle ground on this question. The labor injunction can not be right and wrong at the same time.

The workers have learned this process and favor La Follette and Wheeler because these candidates stand squarely for government by law.

There is no evasion or pussy-footing in their platform:

"Abolish injunctions in labor disputes and of the power to punish for contempt without trial by jury."

The records of the three candidates and their platforms are clear, and should be remembered by organized labor and sympathizers.

Steel 8-Hour Day Not General; Probes Show New System Pays

New York, Aug. 23.—Two reports on the shorter workday in steel mills, which has been in operation one year, refute the claims made by Judge Gary and other steel barons in May, 1923.

One report is made by Iron Age, spokesman for the steel industry, and the other is a survey by Miss S. Adele Shaw of the Cabot fund. This fund finances researches in industrial problems.

The reports sustain trade union claims that the eight-hour day is not the rule in this industry. Miss Shaw says a large proportion of employes engaged in basic steel processes work more than 8 hours a day, while the eight-hour men generally work seven days a week. This report emphasizes that the steel industry "has by no means gone to an eight-hour day and a six-day week." These reductions that have been made, however, "have had a marked social effect upon the workers," and testimony is overwhelming to the effect that the movement toward shorter hours has had a beneficial effect on production.

Presidents of steel trust subsidiaries furnished the information to Iron Age. A summary of these reports would indicate that the long-hour workday is yet in vogue and that the eight-hour men work seven days a week, with one day off "if they want it."

Low wages is the driving force that compels men to labor 12 hours, which is quite common in the Pittsburgh district.

A feature of the two reports is the refutation of direful prophecies made by Judge Gary and a committee of steel officials to the American iron and steel institute on May 25, 1923. This report was the last desperate stand of the steel barons to resist a lowering of hours, which they were forced to adopt two months later because of agitation started by the nation-wide steel strike.

The cost of production would be increased 15 per cent, if the 12-hour day were abandoned, said these business men, who are now forced to acknowledge that this claim has not been verified. It was also claimed that 60,000 additional employes would be necessary. This, also, has not proven true.

The reports by Iron Age and the Cabot fund proves the necessity for organization in the steel industry.

DAWES AND FOSTER JOIN HANDS TO DEFEND LABOR INJUNCTION

Washington, Aug. 23.—Joseph A. Wise, member of the Chicago Typographical union, has notified Chairman Butler of the Republican national committee that he believes in the United States constitution and therefore can not accept the invitation to attend the Charles G. Dawes notification ceremonies.

Mr. Wise called attention to Dawes' support of notorious labor injunction judges in the local county elections. Dawes was joined in this by William Z. Foster, the communist.

"As a life-long Republican I had hoped that the party might, in this campaign, come before the people with a platform and candidates which would appeal to the best instincts of our citizens," said Mr. Wise.

"About 10 months ago I took an active part in the campaign to defeat a Democratic judge in Cook county, Judge Dennis E. Sullivan, who had become known as one of the most drastic injunction judges in the middle west. When that campaign was at its height, Judge Sullivan was also facing defeat, Charles G. Dawes, now the vice presidential nominee of the Republican party, rallied his personal following to the support of this Democratic injunction judge, and, in doing so, made the astonishing declaration that in issuing the arbitrary injunction writs restricting the rights of citizens, Judge Sullivan was merely acting in accord with the provisions of the constitution.

"Judge Sullivan was re-elected by the votes which Mr. Dawes personally obtained for him in Evanston and other towns surrounding Chicago. While doing this Mr. Dawes directed some vicious verbal attacks against well-known and respected trade union officers. He was joined in this by one William Z. Foster, the notorious communist. Information regarding this peculiar teamwork is available in the files of the Chicago newspapers.

"I am, however, not so much concerned about the unfair attacks upon the labor representatives as I am about the perverted view of the constitution presented by Messrs. Dawes and Foster, who, each in his own way, insist that the injunction evil is a fundamental part of American government. To say that the autocratic injunction issued by Judge Sullivan and others of his kind, is inherent in the basic law of the nation, is a libelious slander against the constitution.

"When the United States entered the World War I enlisted in the United States regular army (Tenth United States infantry), although I was 45 years of age at the time, to help stem the tide of the onrushing monarchists of the central powers. I felt it worth while to risk my life then in order that I might assist in preventing the spread of autocratic rule over the world. I now propose to support a political candidate, even though he be of my own party, who insists that the basic law of free America contains in it a power of autocratic rule more arbitrary than anything ever exercised, or even proposed, by the kaiser himself?

"I was a good American during the war and I am a good American today. I defended the constitution against a foreign foe then and I will defend the constitution now against either Mr. Dawes or Mr. Foster or any others who, either ignorantly or maliciously, seek to misinterpret the spirit and true meaning of that wonderful instrument."

In declining to have anything to do with the Dawes' candidacy, Mr. Wise declares that he will "do everything within my power to induce citizens to support the La Follette-Wheeler presidential candidacies."

SEAMEN'S LAW FOES USE FOREIGN SHIPS

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—In a personal letter to importers and exporters in this district, Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the United States shipping board, asks these Americans to use American boats when shipping or receiving shipments. The letter states that "discriminatory charges against American commerce on the ocean can be prevented by the operation of ships under the flag of the nation."

The American is under Chairman O'Connor appeals to cease using foreign vessels are loud champions of an American merchant marine, and it is continually point to the La Follette seamen's law as the reason why a stronger merchant marine does not exist.

The hypocrisy of these and other business men was exposed by United States Senator Ransdell, in 1923, before the Advertiser club of New York city.

The Louisiana lawmaker cited numerous railroads that were receiving grants from the American government and were handling the people's money over to alien competitors. The railroad companies had agreements with foreign steamship companies to handle all freight delivered on their docks, and the aliens have free wharfage, reduced coal charges and were given pledges that they would be aided in securing a lowering of state and city taxes.

It was shown that the Pennsylvania railroad system agreed with Furness, Withy & Co., a British corporation, that it will use its best endeavors to promote the business of the said steamship line and cordially co-operate with it in all reasonable requirements to further its interests.

Senator Ransdell pointed out that these international Americans are linked up with foreign interests that naturally oppose an American merchant marine.

"This is the twin viewpoint of the international American combine for foreign competitors," said Senator Ransdell, who called attention to the "widely ramified commercial interests established between many American cans and foreign groups of commercial and financial organizations."

"If we listen to advice from these quarters, the question will not be, 'What is wrong with our merchant marine?' but, 'Is it worth while?' 'Why not kill it?'"

36,000 WORKERS HURT

Baltimore, Aug. 23.—Industrial accidents are happening in this state at the rate of 36,000 annually, and 15,000 of them were severe enough to warrant filing compensation claims, reports the state industrial accident commission.

During the last six months' period compensation was allowed for 44 fatalities, for 373 permanent partial injuries and for 4,461 temporary injuries.

HIGH RAILROAD PROFITS

New York, Aug. 23.—A net income of $940,426 is reported by the Gulf, Mobile & Northern railroad for the year 1923. This is an increase of nearly $200,000 over the previous year.

P. O. COMPANY "UNION" MILK-AND-WATER THING

Washington, Aug. 23.—A company "union" in the postal service is defending the president's veto of the postal wage bill. This defense is given wide circulation by interested office holders, and the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, affiliated with the A. F. of L., would have no part in giving this testimony by the secretary of the company "union" before a congressional committee last March.

"You know as well as I do that the government is under no obligation to say that you have got to provide a living wage just because a man asks it. If you go to a bank and ask for $100 and tell that your family is starving and you have to have it, will they give it to you?"

At the same hearing this ideal member of a company "union" and alleged spokesman for postal employes, gave this hint that he is looking out for No. 1:

"I come here not to argue the merits of organization, and I want to tell you gentlemen briefly and frankly that I am more concerned about my job as a post office clerk in Richmond, West Virginia, than I am about this or any other organization."

ADAM HUEBNER PASSES ON

Cincinnati, Aug. 23.—Adam Huebner, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, died in this city.

The funeral was attended by large numbers of organized labor and sympathizers of the trade union movement. The A. F. of L. was represented by Vice President Wilson. Mr. Huebner was associated with organized labor practically his entire life and devoted every energy to this movement.

For 20 years he was selected, by referendum vote, a member of the executive board of his international union. He is survived by his widow, married daughters, and four brothers.

"SOLID" SOUTH BREAKS

Durham, N. C., Aug. 23.—The North Carolina state federation of labor convention inserted a wedge in the "solid" south by declaring for La Follette and Wheeler. The resolutions state that "both the Republican and Democratic conventions flouted our leaders and refused to grant the slightest recognition that would mean so much to the workers of our country."

FEWER INDUSTRIAL DEATHS

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 23.—During July there were 141 industrial deaths reported to the state workmen's compensation bureau. This is a decrease of 15 deaths over the previous month.

LABOR CALLED UPON TO ENTER CAMPAIGN

Washington, Aug. 23.—The executive committee of the A. F. of L. National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee has issued an appeal to organized labor to immediately enter the presidential and congressional campaign with every resource at its command.

State and central bodies are urged to appoint non-partisan committees to work with the national committee, and national and international unions are asked to assign the largest possible number of organizers to work under the national committee's direction. In its request for financial contributions, the executive committee says:

"Our contributions must come from the great rank and file. Our battle is the battle of the people and it must be financed by the people.

"The American labor movement should and can contribute more effectively than any other organized body to the great work of spreading the literature of the campaign and awakening the people generally to the great issues of the day.

"We call upon every trade union organization to act at once, either in regular meeting or in special meeting, if necessary. There is no time to lose.

"In the immediate future advice and information concerning candidates for the United States senate and the house of representatives will be forwarded in order that there may be complete unity of action in every direction.

"Respond immediately with contributions of money. These should be sent to Frank Morrison, secretary, National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, A. F. of L., Washington."

FRIEND OF REVOLUTION DENOUNCES "RADICALS"

Evanston, Ill., Aug. 23.—It takes nerve for a labor injunction champion to denounce "radicalism," but Rev. Charles G. Dawes proved equal to the task on the occasion of his notification as a vice presidential candidate.

In this section of the country the general has been the leading defender of the revolutionary injunction judge. These judges have set the constitution aside whenever the rights of strikers were involved.

To secure their most elemental rights workers have urged the defeat of these judges, but Charles G. Dawes has ever leaped to their defense.

In his acceptance speech he ignored his numerous violations of the constitution and hurled denunciations at "radicals who would overthrow our government."

He was wildly applauded, though thinking men and women were amused at the spectacle of this defender of judicial cossacks and revolution.

PIRATES USE GOVERNMENT; SNARL WHEN PEOPLE RESIST

Washington, Aug. 23.—Before this campaign is over the "fundamental and principle of all genuinely democratic government will be branded as radical by the forces we are fighting," said Senator La Follette in a letter to the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the A. F. of L., acknowledging its support of the independent candidates for president and vice president.

"Our ultimate objective," said Senator La Follette, "has never been more accurately or fittingly described than by the statement in your message that it is 'the restoration of government to its sole rightful purpose—the service of the masses of the people.'"

Senator La Follette said that this statement is radical "in that it goes to the very root of the evils by which we are confronted.

"But in its essence it is conservative," continued Senator La Follette. "Our aim is to conserve—to save—to protect free government from those who would still further divert it from the high purposes for which it was established.

"Ours is a policy of conservation of human rights. We would save these rights, established by the blood of our forefathers. We will encroach upon the rights of no man, but we are determined to halt the encroachments of special privilege upon the fundamental rights of the people.

"Unfortunately, the term 'conservative' has been taken over by those whose only idea is to conserve certain inequitable advantages, certain special privileges, certain unfairly acquired property rights which infringe upon the rights of others.

"In the best sense of the word, the A. F. of L. is a great conservative institution. Through its democratic organization and exceptional leadership it has maintained and conserved the rights of the masses of the people. It has conserved the children, taken them from the sweat shop, the mill, the workshop, and bringing them the blessings of education and play. It has conserved the lives of men and women through the shorter workday and constantly improved working conditions, not held fast to what has already been gained.

"It is for this reason and with the knowledge that it is inspired by no selfish motive, that we welcome the indorsement and support which you have so generously tendered for this campaign.

"The battle is joined. The issue is clear. Our opponents have definitely chosen to entrench themselves in defense of vested rights and special privilege. We have chosen to fight aggressively and without compromise for human rights. No man should be misled into the belief that he will enlist.

"In such a contest there can be no defeat. Every stronghold of predatory wealth that is captured, every salient of special privilege that is driven in, means victory for the people.

"With your organization so warmly enlisted and fighting side by side with the other great forces that have volunteered, we shall move forward, confident that in the end we shall be victorious."

BATTLE BOB INDORSED BY TYPO CONVENTION

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 23.—At its annual convention in this city the International Typographical union instructed its A. F. of L. delegates to support the indorsement of Robert M. La Follette as labor's candidate for president of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election.

The convention indorsed the A. F. of L. attitude toward courts by commending the attitude of their A. F. of L. delegates for efforts to "curb the powers of the courts by giving congress final authority to express the people's will."

The convention refused to start a labor bank or to adopt a five-day week policy. A proposal to start newspapers was referred to the executive board for consideration. Kalamazoo, Mich., was chosen as next year's convention city.

WANT RATES SET BY LAW

New York, Aug. 23.—The taxi cab rate war in this city is proving disastrous to owners and they want the city to make it illegal for them to cut rates. City officials are urged to call a meeting of the warring parties that an ordinance may be agreed to.

WHOLESALE PRICES UP

Washington, Aug. 23.—An upward trend of wholesale prices in July is reported by the United States bureau of labor statistics. Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable data for June and July were collected, increases were shown in 106 instances and decreases in 125 instances. Among commodities increasing in price, however, were a number of highly important articles whose combined influence caused a rise in the general price level. Retail food prices for July made a slight increase.

LA FOLLETTE ALONE OPPOSES INJUNCTION

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The executive board of the Illinois state federation of labor favors La Follette and Wheeler in a declaration that scores the two major party conventions for ignoring "the vital public issues now pressing for solution." The unionists make this reference to the labor injunction:

"Notwithstanding the widespread public demand for the restoration of government by law and the abolition of government by injunction, the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties ignored this extremely important issue and thus manifested their indifference to that greatest of all American ideals, the freedom of citizens from autocratic rule. The platform of the independent leaders, La Follette and Wheeler, stands at the root of the evil by declaring for the abolition of the injunction as used in labor disputes. It is against working people that the greatest misuse of the injunction system prevails, and it is from the precedents that this arrogant and arbitrary judges seek to justify their misuse of power against other classes of citizens."

City central bodies throughout Illinois are asked to co-operate with other groups "that are supporting their position as the authorized agencies of the labor movement. "They must not endanger themselves as a part of any other organization," the executive board warns.

LARGE OIL PROFITS

New York, Aug. 23.—In three months of this year the Texas Pacific Oil corporation made a net profit of $5,807,586. This is $172,000 more than in the same period last year.

"FREEDOM OF CONTRACT" IS VICIOUS DOCTRINE

St. Francis, Wis., Aug. 23.—"Freedom of contract," so popular with large employers of labor, is a vicious doctrine, declares Rev. Fr. Francis J. Haas, Ph. D., editor of the Salesianum, published by St. Francis Seminary.

The clergyman says that the theory of "freedom of contract" is responsible for the mass of labor legislation that would not be necessary if workers were permitted to bargain collectively, as is their right, from the standpoint of both fairness and welfare.

"The philosophy of 'freedom of contract' is a carry-over from the last decades in which workers labored when the 'one-master and one-servant' shop was in the ascendancy and practically held the field alone," says Editor Haas. "At that time there was a near approach to equality of bargaining power between employer and employes. The employe was not obliged to accept the wage offered him. He could bargain. Moreover, he could do what the employe can not do today. He could take up a homestead, for there was free land in abundance.

"It is regretable that large employers, speaking through powerful organizations, are insisting on the antiquated notion that there must be free competition among workers for jobs.

"The word 'freedom' always carries with it an inherent charm and attractiveness. Its appeal is universal. But freedom is not freedom when forced upon an individual. A man is free only when he is compelled to act in a way that he does not want to act, especially when he wants to act in the opposite direction and secure advantages to which he has a legitimate title. This is precisely the position in which the worker is placed when he is told that he must not join a union that will increase his wages and better his working conditions."

The writer declares that virtuous living and spiritual development are rendered extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible, because the breadwinner of the family is forced to accept less than a living wage.

"Those acquainted with the lives of the poor know that only too frequently virtue and morality are merely names among families compelled to live in grinding poverty. And yet the vicious doctrine that labor is a commodity that is purely individual in relation lies in the conclusion that the logical result of the short-sighted and dishonest policy of insisting on a 'freedom of contract' among workers that does not exist is to burden our statute books with excessive legislation.

"If we as a nation do not wish to build up a top-heavy bureaucracy, such as is now weighing down the industrial countries of Europe, we should honestly face the facts of our industrial life and recognize that the unorganized worker has not the freedom to work where, when, and for what he chooses, and that to deny him the right of entering a trade organization of his own choice is but to plunge him into degradation.

"It is far better to have organized employers and organized workers who are members, not of 'company unions,' but of the existing unions, come together in mutual conference to settle their disagreements as to wages, hours and working conditions, than to have the state do this for them through the enactment of minimum wage and minimum hour laws."

WORKERS WILL URGE CHILD LABOR CHECK

Washington, Aug. 23.—In line with declarations by the executive council, the A. F. of L. will not permit the child labor amendment to be forgotten in the fervid political days to come.

Trade unionists and sympathizers will be impressed with the importance of favorable action and the necessity to carry this message to their respective legislatures.

The Republican platform simply urged that the state legislatures give "prompt consideration" to the amendment. There was no suggestion that this consideration should be favorable. There was no friendly word for the children in mill, factory and shop. Yet the state legislatures can make the amendment as quickly as possible—we care not how—summarizes the Republican position.

The Democratic platform is silent on the present status of the amendment, and merely assumes a "we-did-it" attitude.

Without the votes of Democratic members of the congress the child labor amendment would not have been submitted for ratification," says this statement.

This statement can likewise truthfully apply to Republican members of congress who voted for the amendment, though this has nothing to do with the adoption of the amendment by the state legislatures.

The Democratic platform would create the impression that the issue is settled and that that party is entitled to all the credit, though the records show that the fight of the amendment's opposition in congress came from Democrats.

Compared with the evasion and confusion by the two old parties is the La Follette-Wheeler platform:

"Prompt ratification of the child labor amendment and subsequent enactment of a federal law to protect children in industry."

PAN-AMERICAN LABOR WILL MEET IN MEXICO

Washington, Aug. 23.—The executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor has issued a call for the next convention, to be held in Mexico City, December 1 to 6.

The last convention voted to meet in Guatemala City, and this decision was made "conditions in Guatemala make it impossible for our next convention to be held in that country."

The call cites the election of General Calles, labor candidate for the Mexican presidency, and his December 1 inauguration of General Calles, thus making it appropriate for the convention to be held at that time. The representatives of all Latin-American labor may rejoice with the workers of Mexico.

PROFIT IN TYPEWRITERS

New York, Aug. 23.—The Underwood typewriter company reports a net profit of $1,355,219 for the first six months of the present year.

16-HOUR DAY REMAINS; "QUIET IN HONDURAS"

Washington, Aug. 23.—The navy department announces the cruiser Galveston reports from Ceiba, Honduras, that labor troubles there have subsided and quiet prevails.

Behind this simple statement is the tragic story of Honduras workers striking against a day that ranged from 15 to 20 cents a day with an American warship protecting strike-breakers from the Indians who are being paid 10 cents a day.

The two items left out by major parties make greater effort in their platforms to confuse the people. The labor injunction and other wrongs were ignored by them, but weasel words were given full play in attempts to woo the friendship for the child labor amendment without offending the exploiters of children.

The United Fruit company dominates the banana industry of Latin America," said Spanish-language Secretary Ernest Galarza, of the American Federation of Labor. "Through its fleet of vessels and its ownership of banana lands it practically dictates the market price and dictates labor conditions. On its plantation at Ceiba, Honduras, workers are being paid from 15 to 20 cents for a 12 and 16-hour day.

"As a result of propaganda by the Central American Federation of Labor, these workers organized. They were immediately locked out and strike-breakers from the West Indies imported and paid 10 cents an hour. To guard against any interference with the strike-breakers, the American consul at Ceiba was interested. He sent a call to the navy department at Washington and the Galveston was rushed to the scene.

"The union has disbanded and its members have fled into the interior. Its officials are hiking across Guatemala to Mexico where they will tell their story to the Pan-American Federation of Labor at its coming convention in Mexico city.

"Yes, 'quiet in Honduras,'" continued Secretary Vargas. "But those who are acquainted with Latin American affairs know that quiet it is. It is the quiet of panic-stricken natives who are terrified by the marching of troops and the thunderous volleys fired for 'demonstration' purposes by a warship. It is the quiet that this fruit monopoly has secured to continue a 16-hour day for a maximum wage of 20 cents."

WORKERS ARE ENJOINED; IGNORE USURPER'S ORDER

Filer City, Mich., Aug. 23.—County officials have failed to induce striking pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers to cease picketing the plant of the Filer Fiber company. The injunction, issued by Circuit Judge Vanderwerp, prohibits strikers from assembling at "or in the neighborhood of" the company's premises, or "at other places" where it is desired by the company to leave the company's employ "or to interfere with or obstruct in any manner the business, trade and operation of the plant and mill."

Under this order the strikers can hold no meeting of their union, can not picket, or even visit the homes of strikebreakers.

The mill workers are ignoring the order and refuse to cease picketing, though county officials are threatening to enforce the order and call the workers to "obey the law." The workers reply: "What law have we violated?"

EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—Employment in representative plants in Pennsylvania and New Jersey decreased in July, as did total wage payrolls, reports the local federal reserve bank.

"In this state employment fell off 4.4 per cent and per capita earnings declined 5.9 per cent," said the review. "New Jersey establishments report a decline of 4.1 per cent in employment and 3.7 per cent in per capita earnings."

DENVER UNIONISTS WIN

Denver, Aug. 23.—By a vote of 39,815 to 15,515 the wage section of the city charter was amended at the recent election. Day laborers were increased from $3 a day to $4, and wages for teams and teamsters from $5 to $10. The ballot was ignored this amendment which was sponsored and urged by organized labor.